

METHODISTS WANT STAY OF PASTORS' NO PEACE AGAINST LIMITED

Ministers in Undesirable Fields
Anxious for More Frequent
Changes.

WORK OF CONFERENCE

Questions That Will Claim the
Attention of Delegates at
Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 7.—The end of the first week of the thirty-first General Conference of the Methodist Church saw the preliminary matter and details discussed and the delegates gathering nearly ready to take up the more important work before it. All of the standing committees have been organized, and many of them have appointed their subcommittees and mapped out the work assigned to their special attention.

In the initial sessions of the leading committees one question above all others has been brought prominently to the fore. It is the question of whether the present conference shall restore the ministerial time limit of three or five years or permit the present plan of unlimited tenure, which was adopted at the General Conference four years ago, to continue. The topic in their annual address touched upon this question, but refrained from expressing any opinion that could be construed by the conference one way or another, and as yet there has been no authoritative statement on the subject from any one in the conference.

The committee on Itinerary has the matter under charge, and the opinion of the members, as shown at the first meeting when the question was broached, indicated that the majority were in favor of the disposal of this problem.

Many of the annual conferences have memorialized the General Conference to take action on the matter and restore either the three or five-year limit. Ten memorials were read by the first meeting and many times this number are expected to be filed with the subsequent sessions. Final action is taken on the matter in committee next Friday.

There seems to be a growing sentiment in the membership of the church, according to many of the delegates, that the historic system of an itinerant minister is in danger of being destroyed by an unlimited pastoral service and it has had its effect on many of the delegates. In addition a considerable number of ministers who are located in the less desirable fields and an army of laymen who find themselves in possession of the less popular pastors are clamoring for a change which will give them the benefit of a change.

On the other hand, strong conservative leaders like Doctor Buckner, the Upson, King, Day, Little and the younger pastors like Doctors Eckman, Downey, Anderson and Hughes, who were more serious in the old five-year limit in their favorite pastures, will endeavor to have the unlimited service restored by the present conference.

There are now before the conference a sufficient number of memorials, resolutions and petitions on the subject of the ministerial time limit, and it is expected that a session lasting twice as long as that planned. A favorite theme is the amendment paragraph, which would limit the ministerial time to five years.

A memorial is submitted from Nebraska asking that the term of office of a minister be changed from life to twelve years. This question has been discussed before, but it is unlikely that it will be given serious consideration by the present conference.

Other memorials call for more rigid discipline of personal conduct while others directly oppose it and favor a more liberal supervision.

The South Carolina Conference has presented a large memorial asking for the election of a bishop from the South. The delegation from Illinois appears to be supporting Bishop McCabe in his desire to have the American Conference of the Methodist Church removed to the \$5,000 restriction clause against that institution.

The temperance question is also up for discussion. The Rock River valley conference petitions that the President and the General Conference of the Methodist Church be requested to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the territories, islands, District of Columbia and Alaska, and all other places where the federal government has special control.

The minority report of the committee, signed by five members, have been distributed among the delegates. It is a voluminous report, reviewing the history of the book concern and the present controversy, and seeking to show that money will be lost rather than saved by the consolidation. A strong attack is made upon the corporation or trust.

The conference to-day paid eloquent tribute to the memory of William McKinley. A resolution of condolence was adopted, presented by the Rev. J. W. E. Bowen (colored), candidate for Bishop of Chattanooga, Tenn., and the conference adopted it by a standing vote and referred it to the committee on episcopacy with instructions to prepare a memorial giving appropriate expression of honor and respect to the assassinated President.

The resolution of the committee on the loyalty of President McKinley to the Methodist Church, his cherished memory as a citizen and his great service to the country as a patriot and statesman. "William McKinley set a standard of home devotion which never has been surpassed," was the resolution, and this sentiment was received with applause by the delegates.

The session of the conference to-day was presided over to-day by Bishop Willard Mallen. A large number of resolutions from the various annual conferences were received, discussed and referred to the proper committees. A resolution to the effect that the episcopal committee which will consider the question of retiring, increasing or diminishing the number of bishops to be elected, be instructed to hold open sessions, was tabled, as was also a resolution which forbids the publication of advertisements for individual communion cups.

Dr. J. R. Cook, a resolution to appoint a special committee of seven to revise the rubric of the ritual on the administration of the sacraments. Cook said that the language of this important paragraph in the church discipline was not clear, and he thought it would be much more proxy worship is to be introduced in the church. The resolution was referred to the committee on revision.

The conference adjourned at noon to meet Monday morning.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

NEW YORK, May 7.—Arrived: St. Paul, from Southampton and Cherbourg; La Lorraine, from Havre; Ontonagon, from Liverpool; Celtic, from Liverpool; Sailed: Germanic, for Southampton; La Gasconne, for Havre; Lucania, for Liverpool; Vaderland, for Antwerp; Princess Irene, for Genoa and Naples; Bulgaria, for Hamburg; Minnetonka, for London; Astoria, for Glasgow; Hekla, for Christiania and Copenhagen.

NAPLES, May 7.—Arrived: Citta di Torino, from New York, for Genoa; Sailed: Citta di Napoli, from Genoa, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Arrived: Winifred, from Boston; Victoria, from New York; Sailed: Campania, for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, May 7.—Arrived: Arabic and Etruria, both from New York, for Liverpool, and both proceeded.

DUNNET HEAD, May 7.—Passed: Island, from New York, for Christiansand and Copenhagen.

CHEROKEE, May 7.—Sailed: Philadelphia, from Southampton, for New York; LONDON, May 7.—Sailed: Maine, for New York; Minneapolis, for New York.

BOULOGNE, May 7.—Sailed: Ryndam, from Rotterdam, for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 7.—Arrived: St. Louis, from New York.

GENOA, May 7.—Arrived: Koeningsen, from New York.

COPENHAGEN, May 7.—Sailed: United States, for New York.

HAVRE, May 7.—Sailed: La Bretagne, for New York.

GLASGOW, May 7.—Sailed: Numidian, for New York.

ANTWERP, May 7.—Sailed: Zealand, for New York.

BREMEN, May 7.—Sailed: Bremen, for New York.

PALERMO, May 7.—Sailed: Utonia, for New York.

WORLD'S FAIR COMPANY CANCELS INSURANCE

Exhibitors Must Now Bear Responsibility for Safety of Their Own Property.

LILIOUKALANI IS DUE

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—As the world's fair will be closed to-morrow to all except holders of passes, the only event of interest anticipated for Sunday is the arrival of former King Lilioukalanani, of Hawaii, who, with her adopted son Kalaniana'ole, and his wife and retinue, will occupy a suite of rooms in the grounds.

It is known to-day that the World's Fair Company is gradually canceling the insurance held on the principal buildings, which originally amounted to \$1,000,000. Humphrey Castleman, chief of the bureau of insurance to-day said that the policy for \$1,000,000 had just been canceled, and that the purpose of the cancellation was to relieve the exposition company of the responsibility of insuring exhibits, the responsibility now being borne by exhibitors themselves.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Park and Outdoor Art Association, in conjunction with that of the American League for Civic Improvement, will be held in the Minneapolis and St. Paul building June 9 to 11. The American Park and Outdoor Art Association is the best-known organization of its character in this country and numbers among its members many of those who have become prominent in this movement, Charles Mulford Robinson, the writer and author of "Civic Art," being its present secretary.

Russia Will Make an Exhibit

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—A cablegram was received from St. Petersburg to-day by Director of Exhibits Skiff, of the World's Fair, saying that Russia would make an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Russia, before the war with Japan, had planned to be represented at the fair, but recently decided to abandon its proposed exhibit. The dispatch to-day, telling of Russia's decision, caused surprise among the exposition officials. The Russians will take 20,000 square feet in the varied industries building will also be represented in liberal and fine arts.

TWO MEN DIE VICTIMS OF TEXAS FAMILY FEUD

Prominent Citizens of Luling Are
Slain by a Wealthy
Planter.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 7.—A sensational killing occurred here Sunday morning, the member of the State Democratic executive committee and a wealthy planter, shot and killed R. W. Malone and Colonel Vesey, two prominent citizens of Luling. The shooting is said to have grown out of an old family feud.

SONS OF OFFICERS ARE NAMED BY PRESIDENT

Six Youths Appointed to West
Point and Twelve Alternates
Provided.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The President to-day made the following appointments at large to West Point: John L. Clem, Jr., son of Colonel John L. Clem, quartermaster; William H. Emery, Jr., son of Captain Emery, U. S. N.; Jack W. Heard, son of Captain Jack W. Heard, U. S. A.; Jeremiah A. Drennon, son of Ordnance and Cavalry Sergeant Drennon, deceased; Garishe A. Ord, son of Captain E. O. Ord, U. S. A., retired; Horace Hayes Fuller, son of Major Ezra B. Fuller, U. S. A.

Two alternates for each of the six appointments were selected and in case of the failure of any of the six to enter the examination, the alternate standing highest in his examination will be selected. For the District of Columbia, the President appointed Herbert Harries, son of General George H. Harries, with Logan Cunningham and Kenneth Taylor as alternates. Cunningham is a relative of the late General John A. Logan.

OHIO ANTI-GAMBLING LAW TO BE TESTED

Owner of Building in Which \$5-
ooo Was Lost Appeals to
Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The case of William Marvin vs. Belle B. Trout, docketed in the United States Supreme Court to-day, bids fair to decide the constitutionality of the Ohio state law forbidding property in which money is lost by gambling liable for the loss. Mr. Marvin is the owner of property in Findlay, O., in which Frank H. Trout lost \$5,000 playing faro. Belle Trout brought suit to recover this sum from the owner of the premises and won her suit in the Ohio courts. Marvin appealed to the United States Supreme Court, alleging the law to be unconstitutional.

CLARK PROTESTED, BUT WAS LOCKED UP

Jeff Clark, claiming to be an umbrella mender from Louisville, could not understand how Turney John Long could put a charge of loitering against him when he was brought to the city jail last night. "I do not know how you can put that charge against me," he interrupted several times until the turnkey remarked as he turned the state around: "Now, watch me, and I'll show you how I can put it against you." Clark, who is a native of Kentucky, was "loitering" after the man's name. Clark did not appreciate the byplay, and entered his cell still protesting. In his possession was a neat little package of files and short wires. He was picked up by the east end of the Union Station by Patrolmen Belch and Dever.

PRESIDENT CANDAMO IS DEAD AT AREQUIPA

LIMA, Peru, May 7.—President Candamo, who had been ill for some time at Arequipa, died to-day.

The President's death is deeply regretted, as all political elements regarded him as an honorable man devoted to the true interests of the country.

Manuel Candamo was the man accepted for the provisional presidency of Peru in 1885 by the revolutionists under the leadership of Nicholas de Pierola and President Caceres when both agreed to stop fighting. Senior Candamo chose his cabinet from all factions and he was able to unite the country. Four years later he was elected President by a great majority.

ENTOMBED MINERS HAVE NOT BEEN SAVED

SHAMOKIN, May 7.—Several attempts were made during the night and early to-day to enter the Locust Gap slope in search of the five miners who are entombed, but owing to the dense smoke and gas interior explorations were impossible. There is little hope of rescuing the men.

RUSSIA FORMULATES PLAN TO REFUEL COAL BUNKERS

Elaborate System of Floating Coal
Depots to Be Established On
the Open Sea.

MANY SHIPS CHARTERED

LONDON, May 7.—As evidence of Russia's intention to send her Baltic fleet to the Orient with the least possible loss of time, and calculated to arrive with the greatest possible efficiency, much interest is manifested here in the preparations that are being made—all in London—for the refueling of the fleet at sea, especially in the earlier stages of its long journey. According to present arrangements, coaling will be done from large chartered ships in the Mediterranean and Red seas and the Indian ocean, smaller vessels will be depended on as reserves in the Baltic and North seas, and coallers attached to the fleet will provide the source of motive power beyond the East Indies.

It is obvious that even if the naval reinforcements got as far as Port Arthur or Vladivostok, they would be powerless unless provided with fuel, and the stores at these places will not more than suffice for the present ships, so nothing can be done until ample supplies have run the gauntlet and arrived at the ports. About twenty coal ships have been, therefore, chartered for the far East.

Preparations were made first for supplies of coal for the far East. A Russian agent came to England soon after the breaking out of the war to arrange for the transport of coal to Port Arthur, Vladivostok and Dally. He left for Paris last week. After meeting with little success in Liverpool he came to London. It became known in shipping circles that the Russian government was offering nearly double the usual rates for coal consignments to the Far East. Anything in the nature of a rush after this unusually tempting "business" was checked when it became known that a clause was to be inserted in each charter party, or agreement, requiring the boat to proceed when possible to the port of call, Dally or Vladivostok. Port Arthur, of course, has been eliminated since the effect of its isolation has become known.

Three firms of brokers, however, took up the matter and succeeded in finding over a dozen ships to charter. The Russian agent accepted the risk, and some of these vessels which carry cargoes of coal are already at sea after clearing the English coast. The "charter party" states that they are carrying coal to a neutral port consigned to a German firm, which is allowing its name to be used. The Russian agent is said to be for the benefit of any Japanese warship may overhual the coal carriers and demand to see their papers.

SECRET CHARTER PARTY

In addition there is what may be termed a secret charter party which the captain reads through and impresses on his memory, but which is not carried on board. Until the vessel has reached a neutral port, the captain is to keep the charter party secret. In China, it is hoped that the first document will secure her from capture, but after then she must dash across to a Russian port, trusting only to her heels and luck.

The secret charter party reads as follows: "The ship shall clear for Tsing-Tau (or Woon-Sung) from the port of call, the captain to reach either Port Arthur, Dally, or Vladivostok. Freight is stipulated on inland coaling west of the peninsula of hundredweights, 45s. for any Russian ports. Of this freight 25s. 6d. per ton is payable (here the home) and the balance of 20s. 6d. is deposited in the Bank at Hamburg against receiving bills of lading. As soon as the cablegram arrives from Port Arthur or Vladivostok that the boat has arrived at either of these ports, the captain is to pay the owner the remaining freight of 25s. 6d. per ton, always without deduction."

In case the vessel is seized by the Japanese or enemies of Russia and thereby prohibited to reach one of the above-named ports, the above freight is to be paid to the bank over to the owner as soon as the vessel arrives, that the seizure has happened.

The secret charter-party goes on to say that if the vessel is delayed at the Russian port of discharge, demurrage of 25s. is to be paid by the charterers day by day. Further, it is able to the Russian port on account of danger of capture, the boat must be able to clear for a neutral port for thirty days. If no opportunity has been presented for the coal to be landed at a neutral port, the vessel is to be chartered for thirty days by the charterers.

This remarkable document concludes by saying that for better conditions both parties to the charter-party made up their minds to run the risk of the Tsing-Tau as port of discharge. (This is, of course, a reference to the first charter-party, which is to be carried on the vessel, and the latter favored a correction at some future time. The larger Eastern doctores are opposed to any correction of this kind, but the high church strongholds of the West hold opposite views.)

BRIDE OF A MONTH SUES FATHER-IN-LAW

Youthful Mrs. Barrett Says Husband's Parent Carried Away Wedding Presents.

BROOKLYN, May 8.—After being married only a month, Mrs. Ellen Barrett has brought an action for \$100,000 against her father-in-law, Peter Barrett, a wealthy Brooklyn wagon manufacturer, for alienating the affection of her husband. Mrs. Barrett is only eighteen.

The young woman was married to Edward Barrett, who is only twenty-two years old, on April 3, and alleges that her father-in-law began to interfere with her domestic peace as soon as she began to keep house. She resented this, and she says, to cut off his income if he did not leave his wife. And leave her to fend for herself.

For a few days the young wife remained alone in her new home, but last week she was driven to her father-in-law's where he had all the furniture and wedding presents removed.

Peter Barrett, the father-in-law, said to reporters that the actions of his son's wife did not please him.

STOMACH TROUBLE AND CONSTIPATION

HAVE AT LAST FALLEN VICTIMS TO
MIGHTY SCIENCE

Thousands have given up in despair after having doctored for years.

To those we make the following offer: Cut out this advertisement and send it to us together with your name, address, and particulars of your case. On receipt of your letter, we will send you an order on your druggist for a full-size bottle of Milks' Emulsion.

Remember this is not the usual small sample bottle given out by medicine companies free, but our regular full size 5-cent bottle.

After taking the first bottle, you will then be able to judge for yourself of the merits of Milks' Emulsion. We will then give you a written guarantee, backed by your druggist that Milks' Emulsion will cure you of Stomach trouble or Constipation. Can you ask for more, knowing that you can have your money back for the asking if Milks' Emulsion fails to cure you.

If you have never tried this wonderful remedy, cut out this ad to-day and mail it to the Milks' Emulsion Company, Terre Haute, Ind. (U. S.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—The telegraph office refuses to accept messages for Port Arthur. The Russian Admiralty, however, expects to be able to continue communication with Port Arthur in spite of the cutting of the telegraph line. Messages for use in wireless telegraphy have been erected at the fortress to communicate with stations at the north end of the peninsula. Trained carrier pigeons were also sent to Port Arthur some time ago, and through one means or another the Russian authorities hope to retain communication.

The Admiralty is in possession of specific information to the effect that the harbor of Port Arthur is open.

EPISCOPALIANS DECIDE NOT TO CHANGE THE LEGAL NAME OF DENOMINATION

Committee of Fifteen Asks to Be
Discharged from Further Consideration of Subject.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT

Which Will Be Submitted to the
General Convention of the
Episcopal Church.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—The committee of fifteen, which was appointed by the national triennial convention of the Episcopal Church at St. Francisco, in 1901, to consider the advisability of changing the legal name of the denomination, has prepared an extended report in which the opinion is expressed that any change at this time is inexpedient. The report is to be submitted to the General Convention, which will assemble in this city next October. The committee recommends the passage by the Boston convention of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

The report is signed by all fifteen members of the committee, although three appendices signed by seven members, a second signed by five and a third by one, are attached. The second appendix recommends that the words "Protestant Episcopal" on the title page of the book of common prayer be stricken out.

Although officially party lines were not drawn in the investigation of the sentiment of all of the seventy-eight dioceses and missionary districts, a change was generally favored by the high church party and with one or two exceptions the committee, while agreeing on the report itself, divided on the supplementary statement.

At the San Francisco convention the dioceses of Milwaukee presented a memorial requesting that the name "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" be changed to that of the "American Catholic Church in the United States." The request was not passed upon directly by the convention, but a committee of five laymen was appointed to ascertain the mind of the church and report to the Boston convention. The committee's first appendix to the report is signed by Bishops Daniel S. Tuttle, of Missouri; W. F. Durbin, of West Virginia; David H. Greer, of New York; Rev. S. S. Moore, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Arthur J. Barr, of New York; and Joseph Packard, of New York. They observe that the present name can hardly be considered a historical one, since all other denominations have been named after their founders. With respect to the objection that the Catholic character of the church is obscured in the eyes of other Catholic communions by the name, it is said: "Our relations with the Catholic Church are of a friendly character by reason of the title and in view of the late Pope's denial of the validity of our schism, the demerits of which are not likely to change the attitude of the see of Rome toward us."

The second appendix was signed by Bishop Cortland T. Whitehead, of Pittsburgh; Rev. George McClellan Fiske, D. D., of New York; Rev. J. H. McMane, of Springfield; Rev. B. Talbot Rogers, of Fond Du Lac, Wis.; L. H. Morthouse, of the Diocese of New York. They say: "The indications shown are most abundant that the majority of our bishops, clergy and laity are dissatisfied with the present title, and many apply to it more or less derogatory adjectives. It is perceived that it is a moment of division and perpetuates memories of which all earnest Christian people would gladly rid themselves. The title is a wall of separation on the one hand against our Roman brethren and on the other against our Protestant brethren. It is to us humiliating that we must be forever mentioned as the 'Protestant Episcopal Church of Rome' as the meridian, and our polity be made disproportionately prominent in the eyes of the world. 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